HIS SUCCESS IN A NEW ROLE. STAGE TRADITIONS DISREGARDED-A COMPARISON WITH MACREADY-MISS BATEMAN AS LADY

MACRETH. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.] LONDON, Sept. 27.-" Macbeth" was produced on Saturday at the Lyceum Theater before an audience which more than filled the house, and which applauded the play from first to last. Whoever dissented kept his dissent for the time to himself, and it is merely recording an evident and audible fact to say that the first night was a triumph for the manager, Mrs. Bateman, and for the two leading actors, Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Bateman. So much is true, independently of any criticism one may have to make on Mr. Irving's conception of Machell, or on Miss Bateman's personation of his wife. The house was enthusiastic. The curtain went down at the end of every act to wild applause. Mr. Irving and Miss Bateman were repeatedly called out, and at the end Mr. Irving announced in behalf of Mrs. Bateman that the play would be given every evening till further notice; and was cheered for

The event is one that has long been eagerly expected. Mr. Irving's 200 nights in Hemlet bad proved that there was still an audience for Shakespeare. There has always been a division of opinion on parts of that performance, but it is long since anybody could pretend to deay that it possessed extraordinary merits. Mr. Irving's detractors, if never quite silenced, were obliged to fall back on the pretiction that his success in this part did not prove him capable of acting other Shakespearian characters. His appearance in Macheth had an equal interest, therefore, for friends and foes alike. In the fortunes of the Lyceum Theater, also, the publie had an interest, and a very deep one. Here it was that, under the management of the lamented Mr. Bateman, a vigorous and continned effort was made to lift the drama above the level to which it had sunk, with such success that it was impossible not to think of him on Saturday night, and not to regret his loss. Mrs. Pateman has intelligence. Under her management, "Marbetis is put on the stage with a care and completeness worthy of all praise. The scenery is claborate and him. splendul; the costumes not less so. For these there writes, "was lofty, manly, or, indeed as was opposed in war. It was possible to disdress, all picturesque. The witch scenes are so well ence, and the transfer of the sleep-walking scene from the beginning of the fifth act to the end of act 4. This latter is obviously a concession to the some pointer, with considerable injury to the scene itself and to the effect of the fifth act. Other scenes entire play is longer than a modern audience will sit through. Everything has been done in the counting of the piece that could be liberally and indiciously and legitimately done to attract the

The key-note to Miss Bateman's (Mrs. Crowe) Lady Mecbeth was struck at her entrance to read the letter. It was not to be sensational. It was marked throughout by an entire freedom from restlessness. In many of the scenes nothing could be better than the stately composure with which well-known passages were delivered. The letter was read as Garrick is said to have taken immense pains to make Mrs. Pritchard read it, naturally. Thence until less; a treatment which gave startling emphasis to her greeting to her husband, whom she springs forward to meet, ruising her voice as she cries, "Great Giamis! worthy Cawdor!" and clasping time, and the stern, ambitions weman gained not a ambition and the stings of conscience, the a woman, not of the majexed demon which Lady an appearance of resolution in Mr. Irving. Mac lacheth appeals to the spirits to make her. Where she is savage, to quote Mrs. Siddons again, she is passes through, and whatever specters dance before course, by coquetry that it can be done, There was a most resolute ferocity in her way of telling him she would bave dashed out the brains of her smiling babe had she sworn as he has done; with a touching hint of real tenderness for the babe the moment before, There can be no doubt this real truthfulness to nature told on the house. If there was a point where . for greater freedom.

Of Mr. Irving's Macheth it may be said at once that character the rendering is brilliant and effective. But that raises the question whether an actor may substitute for the received idea of a leading character in Shakespeare a conception of his own essen tially different from the received conception. speare's Macbeth, as we have all known him in the closet, is heroic. May Mr. Irving make him un heroic? He is a man capable indeed of reflection and subject to horrible imaginings, but a man who acts when the moment comes. Is he to be represcuted as always so occupied with speculations and harassed by doubts that his acts seem not to be the product of his own volition? He is tortured by remorse, and credulons-as was the habit of his agerespecting supernatural appearances. But he controls remorse and defies ghosts; why should be be depicted as always a victim to the one and the puppet of the other? Is he to be stripped of the qualities with which Shakespeare has endowed him as foils to his crimes and as means of enlisting the interest if not the sympathy of the audience ! There would seem to be but one answer to these questions, yet Mr. Irving, striving all the while to make the murderer of Duncan as contemptible as he is criminal, carried-for one night, at least-a great part of his house with him in his most daring innovations. If they had been innovations in stage business merely, or violations of tradition only, I should never think of calling in question his right to make them. Every great actor has made innovations, which have be come the traditions of the next generation. But it is one thing to vary here and there, or to represent | Yet all this is surpassed in an instant by the gesture a particular scene in a new light. It is quite another | and look with which he turns when stung into reto represent a whole character in a new light. I wish to speak with diffidence. It is not easy to judge from a single night; it is not just to an actor of rare powers to judge him on a first appearance in a great part: I undertake to state nothing more

One instance of a treatment of Shakespeare similar in some respects to this is fresh in everybody's memory who was in London last season. I mean Salvini's Othello. That was a performance full of vigor and of various high qualities; but the Moor was not the Moor whom Shakespeare drew. Salvini a kind fitted for the acting of Macheth. G. W. S.

when challenged admitted it, adding that he did not mean it to be; that it was the Othello whom Shakespeare would have drawn had he understood the Moorish character as well as he (Salvini) did. I am far from imputing to Mr. Irving such arrogance as this. I don't doubt that he believes full warrant can be found in the text for everything he does. He is a student and an artist, loyal and conscientious, and has certainly persuaded himself that Shakespeare meant Macbeth to be played as he is played at the Lyceum. It is difficult to agree with him, but it is one more proof of Mr. Irving's genius that he should be able to present such a prodigy of wickedness and weakness, unredeemed till the last act by a touch of virtue or a sympathetic trait save only his love for his wife, and not elicit a protest from his audience. It was an attempt in which an actor of moderate abilities would have broken down hopelessly. Mr. Irving carried it through triumphantly till the last act, which witnessed a change so sudden and so striking that you might almost suppose the first four acts had been meant as one long preparation for the fifth; that Macbeth till then had been deliberately painted too black that his courage and inherent nobleness of nature might shine out the more brillimitly in the end. No actor would venture on such an experiment, but the effect would be like this if he

The last great Macbeth on the English stage was Macready; and perhaps none was ever more harshly criticised. He was a much older man than Mr. critic, "nothing could be finer than the indications he gave of a conscience wavering under the influence of 'fate and metaphysical aid,' superstitious and weakly cherishing the suggestions of superstition; but nothing could have been less heroic than his presentation of the crimical. He was fretful and impatient under the taunts and provocation of his wife; he was ignoble under the terrors of remorse; he stole into the sleeping-chamber of Duncan like a man going to purloin a purse, not like a warrior going to snatch a crown." That is very bitter, and wrought in the same field, with not less energy and | probably unjust. For Macready has left us an account of his conception and performance of the part utterly unlike the representation of it imputed "The general tone of the character," he is next to no authority. When Charles Kean should be, heroic, that of one living to brought out "Macbeth" at the Princess's Theater command. The whole view of the character in 1853) he was reduced to borrowing mate- was constantly in sight; the grief, the care, the rials from those nations to which Scotland doubt was not that of a weak person, but of a was opposed in war. It was possible to dis- strong mind and of a strong man." Heave to others cover how the Danes and Norwegians of the 11th | to conjecture how it happened that an actor of century dressed, and Mr. Kean copied them. The Macready's powers with so just a notion of Mac-Scots of the period did not publish fashion plates. beth could have produced an impression on a com-At the Lyceum great attention has been paid to all petent observer so alien from his purpose. But the these matiers. Macbeth has five or six changes of two passages are instructive, and-particularly when placed side by side-suggestive. Mr. Irving done as to be mapressive, not Indicrous, as usually may cite Macready in the Banquet scene as a prehappens. Best of all, the tragedy as acted is cedem for yielding completely to the terror inspired Shakespeare's and not Davenant's. All the by the Ghost. Macready fell back, sank interpolated scenes are omitted, and with them most of Lock's music and all the then looked again, and upon the Ghost disappearing. singing, which even Kean retained, and which regained his self-command. But Mr. Irving goes turned tragedy into melodrama. Shakespeare is even beyond this, He retrents down the stage, treated with a loyalty race, or it may be said unpre- returns, an agony of dismay overmasters him; with codented, on the English stage. I remember but two | a sudden gesture he completely envelops his face and exceptions-the omission of the second scene of act | head with his mantle, and tumbles in a heap on the I, which is absolutely necessary to fell the story of steps of the throne. It is finely done, but whether Macbelh's victory with due effect upon the andi- Macbelh ought to do it is the question. Macbelh's tone throughout the scene is that of defiance; the apparition shakes every nerve in his body, if you like; he at urst believes it visible to the guests as well as to himself; it comes as the revelation and proof of his latest crime, and the horror of detection and passages are emitted to shorten the play, but, as | is stronger than the supernatural dend; yet his a rule, with judgment. Something must be cut, for courage is stronger than all. He faces the specier, huris memces at it, and in the end banishes it by sheer effort of will.

It is remarkable that Garrick's first conception of the part seems to have been very like Mr. Irving's, public. There remains the question how it is acted. For Garrick also the Ghest was too much; the broke her boat shortly before the race, and did not learn treaty, just as Mr. Irving does. Then somebody pointed out to him that Machelic was not a coward; he took the hint, and acted on it ever after. Twenty years later he wrote: "Should Macbell sink into posillanimity, I imagine that it would hart the haracter, and be contrary to the intentions of Shakespeare." He saw, too, that the first appearauce of the Ghost was more overpowering than the Machelh enters she stood almost motion- second. Machelh's courage increases, not diminishes as the horror of the situation becomes more familiar; and this is true courace.

What is most characteristic in Mr. Irving in the third act, is most characteristic also in the second. him to be arms-the whole a genuine outburst of In the struggle between the will and the influences affection. This reappeared from time to of panic or apprehension, the guilty promptings of little by an infusion of tenderness. Miss Bateman's always on one side. The dagger soliloquy is admirsevere restraint of manner makes her an admirable | able in expression down to the point where Macbeth colleague to Mr. Irving, who is seldon rids himself of the vision, with the sudden exchana-quite still. Mrs. Siddons thought Lady Macbeth enght to be fair and feminine; that banishment of the Chost, an act of resolution. From nothing but a combination of delicate graces that moment on to the exit, Macbeth is a changed ad charms could have capity ated Macbeth. Miss man, His mind is made up, and though the seliloquy Bateman's view if not averse from this. She is proceeds, there is nothing more of the air-drawn womanly where she has a chance to be, and her dagger, and should be nothing more of the feeling vigor, at times most remarkable, is still the vigor of its apparition has excited. But it is hard to discover beh, here as everywhere, whatever doubts he

savage by ambition, not by nature. When her hus- him, is a man of action when the moment of action band needs to be wrought up to crime, it is not, of comes. The deed done, the horror of it is strong upon him, and the horzor again is finely shown by Mr. Irving in the whispered talk with his wife; her (Miss Bateman's) firmness sharply marking the momentary weakness of her husband. Garrick played the beginning of the scene with Mrs. Pritchard in the same way, with terrifying whispers. But Mr. Irving carries it too far; not too far indeed if you behave with him that Macheth is a slave to his simplicity of method was carried too far, it was in fears. He neglects ino means of expressing abject the sleep-walking scene, which might be the better | terror. His body is relaxed and sways helplessly about, his voice is hollow and plaintive, his utterance so broken that he seems to scan the lines he reif you are prepared to accept his conception of the peats. No resource of his art is unknown to him: there is not one he leaves unemployed. The representation of what he means to represent is perfect. Nor is it to be denied that Macbeth is a prey to the emotions that Mr. Irving paints. The distinction is, ce as elsewhere, that though they shake his whole nature for the time, he masters them in the end, Mr. Irving's very subtlety sometimes misleads him; in his minute study of the particular passage he has lost sight of the high qualities which are the fiber of Macbeth's character. Mr. Irving is too intellectual, there is too much self-consciousness and self-examination. The nerves give way under it, and need

Between this sinewless being and the magnificent creation Mr. Irving shows us in the rifth act the coutrast is marvelous. The aged and haggard king who enters, throwing away a paper, impatiently exclaiming, "Bring me no more reports," has ten times the stuff inhim of the general in the first act, younger by fourteen years. The soliloquies are firmly delivered, and you see now how possible it is to depict pathos without weakness. He believes in the witches' prophecies, but belief does not sap his strength; the native resolution of the man is stronger than the certainty of disaster. His meet ing with Macdeff is a masterpiece; a masterpiece his picture of remorse, of reluctance to fight with the man whose wife and children he has slaughtered and whom he believes himself certain to kill: of sudden despair when Macduff reyeals himself as the man not of woman born, of sullenness as he withdraws from the hopeless combat. newing the fight by the taunt of cowardice. The sword play is of the most sturdy kind. It is not too long, and when the end comes, Macbeth (spite of the text) throws his shield away, and aims savage twohanded blows at his foe, who requites him with a fatal thrust that brings him to his knees. With an

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

COLLEGE CREWS AND THEIR DRILL. MEN FOR A CREW-WINTER EXERCISE-COACHING FAULTS TO BE REMEDIED IN ALL THE COLLEGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The long vacation is over, and already at many of the celleges the students are looking anxiously about to see to whom to intrust their name and interests in the University race of An unusual year in this country in a hundred ways, it promises to bring to the rowing man a series of contests more brilliant than ever before seen here, or indeed anywhere, or likely to be again perhaps for many Summers. It has been already announced that (thanks to the activity of the Schuylkill Navy) the famous University crews of Europe have at last accepted the invitation to cross the ocean, and the excitement which in 1869 was so universal both here and in England, and wherever English is spoken, promises to be again roused. A glance then at the various crews to whom this unusual responsibility is to come, and here and there a engrestion as to steps which might work to their benefit may not be out of place.

Most modest in their claims to a position in this con-

test, and among the latest to enter the Association, are the men of Union College. However they may feel about their recent work on Saratoga Lake, there is little in their outlook to cause despondency. More than once has an excellent crew been made up where there was only one of the last year's party to lend his aid. But Union College, instead of one has five men, and has for her practice one of the most favorable reaches of water for shellrowing in America, a commodious boat-house, the hearty coöperation of the Faculty, a pincky and generous Presi-Irving before he had conquered any measure of his fame. Of Macready's Macbeth, wrote an emineat dent, friendly Alumni, many men to choose from, a year's exprience, a year more to get ready in, little to lose and much to gain. But little as they feared work this year, there is serious doubt whether the five men who remain are the best who can be had to improve Union's place in the next University meeting. They are too short by almost two inches apiece, too light, and certainly young eno-More seasoned timber and more of it they should have and at once. Then, even a more imperative matter, they should learn how to use it. But they have no coach, and, by the rules, cannot hire one. Then lef them ask Mr. Ostrom or Mr. Goodwin or Mr. Cook to come up oceasionally and put in a day with them. In 15 minute either would find the chief faults of any of the men and give valuable hints as to now to weed them out. Only lomites from Scheneciady there rows often, if not almost daily, one of the fastest crows in the country. Many points can be learned here by men who mean to learn them, and not much time be lost in the lessons. Where there's n will there's n way, and if Union wil taske the most of the next ten months, turning away from no ordinary obstacle, she will give a far better account of berself in 1876 than she did in 1875.

BOWDOIN, WILLIAMS AND BEDWN. Like Union, the crew just ahead of her, Bowdoin, loses only one man, and like the former, for her crew this was the malden year. Well enough off as regards a course and most facilities for good work, instead of lacking enough. Coached and trained thoroughly, with the new man a good one, they m the not only be among the first three next July, but among the first two. But to-day, or at least three menths ago, bardly another crew at Saratoga rowed so poorly. Slow in their motions, void of dash, and not rowing at all together, nothing in their wn with crews clearly less strong, but knowing better from their rivals, and cut off from the help of the St. John men, as in 1873, yet, if their best man would run oceasionally over to see Dartmouth or Harvard at work, he ould bring back ideas that, if made the most of, could b turned to great service. A Winter of steady hard work at the rowing-weights, and on the road or ice, would bring them out next Spring needing scarcely more than rigid conclung to make them fit to give both Oxford and Cambridge all they want to do. Omit the coaching, and and all the strength and stay they like, and they will hardly be in the first six. Williams, the eleventh of the thirteen, has fallen de-

eldedly back. Last year, owing mainly to Mr. Gunster, she worked from obscurity up to one of the first five pinces at the finish. But this season she sadty missed er old captain, steered badly, and at her best, with here she went alreast 200 miles to get water fit to row on. "avainst and quit my sight" he turned into an en- all she might about her lane. She had a strong beavy all the might niout her lane. She had a strong, many crew, well off as to years, still, incowing well together has through the value, with backs and legs testend of arms, and in the other requisites of first-has work, her men were, as the result showed, plainly be findband. Making up the new team at once, never hesitations to give any man's place to a better concluing each one hereely until the new stops the boat thoughout a Wintert, and getting them thoroughly used

old boat, and more especially this Fall of the heavier paselice craft, and carie making some of the new one, themsaying the latter till late June, or even early only, will bring to many of the captains a feeding of security too new to liem. Brown, in one respect, is aroundly not nearly so well off as Williams, for instead of retaining all six of this year's crew, she loses two or three. The crew which must surely win is that which hest combines skill, power, and stay, drawing that the lass a Soplomore crew, with several good men to draw from, he she any just reason to day to believe that, either by a better union of these three necessary attributes, or great superiority in one, she will in 1876 be ugain on the bome-side any better than night?

HAMILTON AND AMHERST.

A college to which the races were this year entirely A contage to what a contage is a contage of the contage is the contage of the con would have kept many students out of the race. But, like several of the best. American, university, crews, unusual obstacles have seemed only to spur them on to unusual efforts. If the Hamilton crew are not yet well supplied with boats, let them daily go out in such wherele thing which in any way lies in their power tand they owed). It them in these single boats race much amone themselves. It is astonishing how this will smush up the dols, bringing out the weak spots of the seemingly fortension. If the men of any of the crews would for a single tension. If the men of any of the crews would for a single month row duity a three-indie wherry race, it would bring an improvement and fitness for the great event which would be most graffying, and would be handed down at the cellege as the thing which made it win. Again, whenever a 165-pound man can be substituted for a 150-pound man, if there is time to get the former thoroughly used to his work, which masting up the crew now would because the change will generally pay. While light crews not infrequently do well, the record both here and in England in long-distance reasons will be found to favor not the heaviest, but decidmouth this Full, looking sharply after the hadis in their rowing, and if then trey would make an unprecedented record this Wulter in the amount of hard leg and back work done, they would be far more likely to reseat the brilliant performance of 1872, when Amberst rowed down erew after crew, and at the fluish left the best of them for behind.

Three lengths or more ahead of her, abreast almost of Wesleyan, came Yale. Perhaps equal care had been taken with no other crew. Certainly none other received nearly so much public attention during the practice. With a captain of very unusual experience, and in many ways the best couch at Saratoga; with men nearly all of

sity boat; with public expectations in her favor that sity boat; with public expectations in her more made were simply enormous, she was yet beaten and fairly by four or five other crews. The loss of one of her best mender. We would not be the substitution of the whole be the suitable boat, and the substitution of Mr. Hall for Mr. Chandler at the last moment, doubtless explain this in part. But, in looking for the other causes, the system of training which brought to the score some at least of the men thin and stale, instead of stout and hearty, the peritously slow stroke of only 33 to the minute, and whether a liftle or rather a good deal more power in the boat would not have been a great if not decisive gain, may all well be considered. When the stroke was imported from England the number to the minute seems to have been overlooked. At least high English authority places the racing stroke of a crew at 38 instead of 33 to the minute, certainly used to before the introduction of the sudding sent. Five more such strokes to the minute as Yale rowed at Saratega, 85 over the 17 minutes, would have made her the where beyond all doubt. But it takes great stamina to pull them, and indeed none of our crews have yet proved equal to it. If either the Oxford or Cambridge cave come incre mext Summer there will be a hard race ahead. In the matter of boat too, it is a question if Cornell did not steal a march on Yale, indeed on all the crews.

WESLEYAN AND DARIMOUTH. were simply enormous, she was yet beaten and fairly by

WESLEYAN AND DARIMOUTH. Abreast, or a triffe ahead of Yale, came the Wesleyans, another strong crew, showing strength enough, indeed, had it been rightly used, to have almost won the race. But their work was very rough, making clear the need of long and careful coaching. They did not row together used their arms far too much and their backs too hitle, and there was a deal of clipping and meeting. Losing one of their best men, their captain, Mr. Downs, they interval. Few next only, if they make the most of the interval. Few crews need nore instruction, and it is not so far from Middledown to New-Haven that determined men could not get down often, and by watching Yale awork, weed out many of the faults of their present style, while a former Wesleyan captain now living in this city could render them very valuable service in the same direction.

could render them very valuable service in the same direction. Darimouth gratified her friends by her excellent performance this year, and as but one man is graduated, and he not one of the best, she doubtless sees that, if she will work as hard as the best of her rivals, she will do better next year than ever. But in her practice there was much coarse work, especially in the forward half of the boat, and it is doubtful if, with a year more of improvement, some of it would be tolerated again. No one of her men could not learn a deal from Yale's captain, and when it is remembered that, aithough several of her team have had mach experience, and although they will doubtless go much faster next year, she will yet have to meet more than one crow equally well, if not better, off, it will be seen that she cannot, if she cares to be better than fourth, at all afford to be tile. A little more weight in the boat, too, might do no harm, and even then their English rivals will probably outweigh them.

HARVARD AND COLUMBIA. HARVARD AND COLUMBIA.

Harvard loses three of her men, and retains the strong at three. There will have to be a new hand at bow and

another at stroke, two very responsible positions, and seldom easy to fill. While Mr. Taylor has steadily improved since first put on the crew, and has perhaps as great endurance in many ways as any one who ever sat great endurance in many ways as any one who ever sat in a Harvard boat, his work was so hadly distributed this year that he was of little service on the hono mile, though worderfully powerful over the first two. Neither has he the breadth of back that another year's work of hard back-work would bring. Instead of again puriting of most of the coaching also till the Winter is over, it ought to be done now. With three new men as strong and enduring as the present three, with independence conclains, and two or three more strokes to the manute, with more throwing the head on, and omitting mone of this year's swing and dash, and in a paper boot if it is really faster than a wooden one, here is no truscon why Harvard, if she will let no rival outwork her this Winter, should not again be in the first three, and this time at the end of the three which she longs for. Until she gets there, she can never with good grace withdraw from the Association, and it is probably well that it is se. She has had a far harder task in than out of it, shouly because she has had many dangetons antagonists instead of one. If new she can whip them all, and can square up with Oxford for the Thames affair in '60, she may item fairly chain to have the least crew she, if not America, will have ever had.

Between her, and the winners came a view of the college with the of the nost brilliant records of all—Columbia. Shadowed apparently by their own famous last year's men, they hardly looked egons in on place among the foremost, but won it beyond a deout. Retaining most of their crew, if they work as they did had year, are sure that the new-comers have abundant power and enough messarish hard work in the interval will bring crows and increasing hard work in the interval will bring crows and increasing hard work in the interval will bring crows and increasing hard work in the interval will bring crows and increasing hard work in the interval will bring crows and increasing hard work in the interval will bring. n a Harvard boat, his work was so hadly distributed

and get the additional development that judi-incess at hard work in the internal will bring, nothing else will being the additional will bring. closs and liness in half so will being, they will prove just as hard to lead in 1876 as they did this year or last. It makes not do harm, however, to show next that rather

Refore looking at the master crew of all there is or ther whom accident prevented from taking ber right place, indeed any place at the finish; one which certainly gave abundant promise of being among the first half, not the first quarter-Princeton. Without a record worth not the first quarter—Princeton. Without a record worth meentioning, she had, plainly, in the hast year, taken a long stride forward, and worked hard enough to show that, when once she knew how to work, she would prave a dangerous foe. Lessing two good men, if she can fill their scats with as good as the best who remain, and, perlaps, tlainking less of general development will work more for that which directly telts in rowing, and can then obtain a good share of first-chase concluing, she will be a more troublesome chemy next year than she could have been this. Unless too, one of those who remain can quickly improve, she would probably better her prespects by looking up some other man.

CONNELL.

CORNELL

ing the others up to their best efforts, and for the bout with the English University men, it is pleasant to know that all of the Cornell crew remain save Messrs, King and Gillis. But more than this, what made them win this year, and is surest of all to keep their chances bright for doing it again, is that their captain wastes no time

JARVIS LORD RISES TO EXPLAIN.

A STORY THAT IS CHILDLINE AND BLAND-" ELEC-TION EXPENSES? AGAIN—VIVE HUNDRED BOLLARS AS A MALK OF PRIENDSHIP.

AS A MARK OF PRIENDSHIP.

From The Embester (have and Advertiser.

I desire the publication of the following card, decoding it due to the people whom I have represented in the Senate of the State of New-York for the past six years.

The Fifth Report of the Executive Canal Commission contains statements concerning the undersigned, to

The Fifth Lepter of the Executing the undersigned, to which he desires to make repty.

It is in evidence in the report of the testimony given by L. I. Bennett of Buffalo, that in the Fall of 1871, when I was a candidate for recicetion to the Senate, he sent me a draft for 8500, through gratitude, for some service I had rendered him. During the seasion of the Legislature of 1870 a bill to amend the Charter of Buffalo passed the Senate, one provision of which gave the city ownership in, or control over, a part of the Eric Caunt. After it had passed the Senace, members of the Caul Buffalo passed the senate on a part of the Eric Caunt. After the find passed the Senace, members of the Caunt Buffalo passed the senate on the caunt may attention to that clause, and opposed the buffalor.

in, or control over, a part of the Krie Caust. After it had passed the Scaac, members of the Caust Board cated my attention to that clause, and opposed the bill upon the ground that it was not proper for the State to surrender authority over any part of the canal to a municipality. I regarded that as a good and sufficient objection to this provision of the bill.

It was recalled to the Senate from the Assembly on my motion, and on motion of Scantor Levis, who represented the Buillio destrict, was amonded by unanimous voic, by striking out that provision, as will be seen by reference to the Senate journal. Mr. feament says it had gone to the Governor. This was not so; his affidavit in this respect is incorrect. At this time Mr. Bennett was a stranger to noe. Subsequently infer my nomination for reflection in the Fail of 1871, very nearly two years afterward! I near him in the City of Rochester. He made himself known to me, and expressed his gratified for the kindmess he said I had renered him; said he would like to aid in my election. I told aim that I was not aware that I had over added him, or that he was under any obligation to me, and last hen explained that if the proposed amendment to the Isaffano charter had passed, It would have caused him great pecuniary loss. He further explained to me that his interest consisted in a right given him by the Canal Roard, snaject to cancellation, to bound a dock upon and have the use of the portion of the canal reered for. This was the first latimation I had that he was underended in a state given him by the Canal Roard, snaject to cancellation, to bound a dock upon and have the use of the portion of the canal reered for. This was the first latimation I had that he was masting up the crew now would heare, the change will generally pay. While light crews not infrequently do well, the revord both here and in England in foun-distance racing will be found to favor not the heaviest, but decidedly heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy crews. The rewer has to carry not only himself, heavy not seemed an ine, if tough, a part of the weight of one of the others, and here the draught-horse power lefts. Again, if water is sentre a flamition, hand is not, and plenty of footwork, including a footwalle troi, litree evenings a week threagons and knees that will be more useful as the crew gets down toward Ramseld's Point. The affidelic work of most sindears for life ends with their sensor year, so the small piece they have of it had better be well done. Next came another strong crew, one that promised much and alcampointed many. Antherst bad in other years carned a mast creditable name, and it evens bard had she should be the carned of the proton of the causal representation of to Wr. Bennett. The following has copy of Mr. Bennett's letter to me, written aimost two years after the vote given on the Buffaio Charter bill, which vote was given for retaining the State's interest in certain hads, and not in the interest of any individual, but cast by me as a legislator doing what I deemed to be my data;

The Hon. Janus Loun. Dear Sir. Selfctions of your social and political a lyaterinent. I herwith inclose a shight token of any appreciation and friendship for you, which may serve to render you come assistance in the Leading canvass. Very ring yours.

ily voices.

L. J. BENNETT, telestrive to the other charge in the same report, referring to a transaction stated to have taken place some can years ago, and previous to my electron to the state Senator, I am loth to believe that the ition of State Senator, I am loth to beneve that the amission do not infend to treat all parties with fair-s, and that consequently they will permit me to pro-be before them evidence in my possession which will on this matter in an entirely different light, and relieve to the temporation it contains. J. Lone. POLICE BOARD CHANGES.

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMISSIONERS. CONSULTATIONS OF MESSES, MATSELL AND DIS-

BECKER-MR. VOORHIS UNWILLING TO RETAIN OFFICE AGAINST THE WISH OF THE MAYOR-HE DESIRES INVESTIGATION OF HIS OFFICIAL COTTRUE. The chief topic of conversation at the Police

Central Office yesterday was in regard to the resignation of Commissioners Smith and Voorhos, and the position of Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker. Commiss Smith called at his rooms in the forenoon, but, after remaining a few moments, went down town and was not seen again during the day. Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker were privately in consultation together frequently until about 2 o'clock. Then, with Commissioner Voorhis, they heard several cases where complaints had been made against Inspectors of Election. Commissioner Disbecker declared that he had nothing to say in regard to his course in answer to the Mayor's letter, and, after the trials, hurried away to his rooms. He soon afterward went away. In a few minutes Commissioner Matsell came down stairs and rode up town with Elbridge T. Gerry, his counsel. It was reported that there was to be a meeting of Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker with Mr. Geary, John H. Strahan and John I. Davenport, their counsel, at Commissioner Disbecker's residence in Twenty-ninth-al., to arrange their plans for retaining their positions. Commissioner Voorbis said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had no wish to remain in office if the Mayor did not desire it. When the Mayor's letter came to him he saw two courses to pursue-one to remain and contest the matier by demanding an investigation of the causes of removal; the other to resign, and then as a private citizen to demand a full investigation of the acts of his official career. He had dopted the latter course, because then no one could say that he was contending to be kept in office. adopted If the Mayor accepts his resignation he proposes to have his official acts thoroughly investigated. He was convinced of the necessity for reform in the Police Department when he became a Commissioner. His first effort was to make the meetings of the Board public. Then he brought about the transfer of captains to enable them to break off the associations which fettered the action of many. The reorganization of the Delective Office followed, and many other measures of reform that are mat ters of public record. There was much to contend against, said the Commissioner, but the greatest point was gained when the meetings were thrown open to the public. After Mayor Wickham was inaugurated be oid a visit to the Police Department. At that time Comand a visit to the Pesica Department. At that time Com-nissioner Voorbis said to the Mayor that he was per-ectly willing to give up his official position if the Mayor besteed him to do so. "This proposition has been made everal times since," said Commissioner Voorbis, "but he Mayor has sever before indicated that he wished me

It is believed at the Pelice Central Office that the ef-It is believed at the Police Central Office that the effect of the Mayor's action will be to force Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker from their official positions, as it is inferred that there can be no more harmonious action in the Board, and this, together with the charges, is expected to induce them to retire. In many of the police stations yesterday the condition of affairs at the Central Office was freely discussed. Men, it is stated, locatiate to enforce the rules, carring that they may make enough of the commissioners. Several captains declared that the uncertain terrary of office of the Commissioners was causing much uncersiness and lack of discipline in the force.

THE MAYOU'S LETTER

INEXCUSABLE INEFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE FORCE ALLEGED-PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE COM-MISSIONERS STATED TO BE WITHDRAWN-TESTI-MONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME SUMMED UP-REPLIES OF COMMISSIONERS VOOR-HIS AND SMITH RESIGNING THEIR POSITIONS.

Mayor Wickham yesterday made public his letter to the Police Commissioners, giving the substance of the charges that have been made against them, and requesting them to show why they should not be removed from office. Letters of resignation from Commissioners Smith and Voor his were given out with the Mayor's letter. The Commissioners are given until Oct. 13 at noon to prepare a defense. No communication had been received by the Mayor yesterday from Commissioners Matsell and

diffen of the Police Department seems to call for official action on his part. The presentment of the Poilce Departnext by the Grand Jury made last week is quoted. The letter then says that "the police force is everywhere charged and conceded to be inexcusably inefficient, and it seems to have instened on the public mind the conviction that it has become demoralized beyond hopes of ecovery by those now at its head. So far as I know there is no one to gathsay the urgent necessity for its organization. Notwithstanding the steady growth of public indignation in the premises, I have with great deliberation, but since the action of the Grand Jury I feel that I can no longer delay calling your attention to considerations which make it proper for me to deter to public indement which has overtaken you certainly, so far us to call on you for an account of your wantship in your office."

That the Police Department, to be efficient, especially and the letter adds:

That confidence seems never to have been given to you in any great degree; and it now appears to be en-tirely withdrawn from you. The community may justly demand that it be restored to the Department, even A manuary of some of the testimony before the Assem-

bly Committee on Crime affecting the Police Department is then presented. The general charge against the Com-missioners, as a Beard, framed upon all the tystimory before the Committee, is stated to be "incompetency and unitiness, as your Board is now organized, to perform the daties to which you are assigned."

The letter closes by stating that the police force seems

to be shown to be in a state of general demoralization and shameful inefficiency; that the Mayor does not does it important to trace individually the specific, wrongful acts of each Commissioner before calling upon them to enswer for the shortcomings of the force and men under their command; that the amount of money to accure satisinetory results, and that the public is en-titled to know, "by specific allegation of particulars," what has led to the failure of the methods of the department upon which the security of the community de-

Pullowing are the letters of resignation of Commissioners Smith and Voorhis:

Pellowing are the lefters of resignation of Commissioners Smith and Voorhis:

Commissioners Office.

Police Department of the City of New-York, New-York, New-York, Oct. 8, 1879.

Wish. H. Wie Kham, esq., Mayor of New-York.

Sin: I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of yoar communication of the 7th inst., which has been extendly read by me. Your Hotner will bear in mind that I have twice, since my appointment as Police Commissioner, addressed you in writing and asked to retire from this position. While, of course, it is not the most pleasant thing to retire mader such charges as have been made in your letter against the Board of Police Commissioners, yet there is no question in my mind that the public good comes before any private consideration, and therefore I tender you my resignation as Police Commissioners, only asserting in my own defense that the duties which have devolved upon me have been discharged to the best of my ability. I, of course, reserve to my self the right to forward my defense to you at a later period as a part of this resignation. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

New-York, Oct. 9, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor.

Sir, I yesterday received your letter of 7th inst., addressed to all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners. You do not suggest that, as beany of the perticular asses appendically mentioned, I have any individual resonability, and I am quite sure that, when the facts as to each of those cases are all known, it will appear that I personally, in those cases, as in all others, have performed in while duty. As to the centeral charges against

sponsibility, and I am quite sure that, when the facts as to each of those cases are all known, it will appear that I personally, in those cases, as in all others, have per-formed my whole duty. As to the general charges against the Department and the Board, I can only reply that I have done everything heretofore in my power to make the police force efficient and theorroptible. It is evident, however, that the result fall short of expeciations, and face condition of the Department is not satisfactory, either to the public or to me individually, and, as matters now are, I do not perceive how I can improve the police force. to relieve you, as Mayor, of embarrassment, and to

To relieve you, as Mayor, of embarrassment, and to make way for a successor who may be able to discharge the duties of the position with better success. I have the house hereby to leader for your acceptance my resignation of the office of a Police Commissioner of the City of New-York—the resignation to take effect upon appointment of my successor. And you will recollect that, from time to time since January last, and in frequent conversations with you with reference to the deplorable state of affairs in the Police Department, I have assured you of my readiness to resign the office whenever, by so doing, I could help to improve the situation. Very respectfully, Jon's R. Voormis.

A second and longer letter accompanies Commissioner smith's resignation. In this he says he proposes to offer his defense. He states that he was appointed to aid the Mayor in bringing about a reformation of the police

held responsible for the condition of the force until time enough has elapsed to get into operation the necessary changes. Mr. Smith further states that his measures were defeated in the Board in spite of his streuuous efforts, and he claims exchaption from all responsibility with reference to the discipline of the force, and refers to his published protest against it. He has twice requested the Mayor to allow him to resign, but Mayor Wickham has declined to do so, and urged him to remain in the Record

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NEW-JERSEY PRIVILEGES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you oblige a lonesome subscriber by publishing the following inducements to furnigrants:

(1) The special privileges of the tax-payers; (2) conveniences of rullroads; (3) cleanliness of ferry-boats.

I have before me an irresistible argument in favor of removing to South Orange. It was sent to my house the rst Sommer I lived here, before I had been two months a resident, not having been visited by the Assessor or any one representing him. This year another comes, increased in amount, probably because the biting weather

of last Winter taxed our coal fund in an unusually

Severe manner. I copy:

Your tax is as follows:
Your State Poll Tax is

Your Special Poll Tax is I Vour State School Tax Your State Poll Tax is Your Special Poil Tax is Your State Tax (Rate P \$100). Your State School Tax (rate \$\psi \text{slool}\) 20c, Your Poor Tax (rate \$\psi \text{Slool}\) 8c. Your Robel Tax (rate \$\psi \text{slool}\) 13c, Your School Tax, Dis. No. 27 (rate \$\psi \text{slool}\) 16-2s. Your Special Rool Tax 34c. Your County Tax (rate D \$100). D \$100). Your County War Tax 10c. Your Counts
(rate \$\psi\$ \$100) | 19c | No. 27 (total floor Township Tax | Your Special floor (rate \$\psi\$ \$100) | 4c. | Your Dog Tax |

Now, has any Jersey lawyer incomits enough to find ome other item; if not, I would humbly suggest a mosyour other item; it so, quite tax. The railroad corporations do just as they like, and wont take "hack answers," which is very convenient—

wout take "back answers," which is very convenientfor them.

Every morning from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock a woman
with a pail of dirly water plasters the seats of the Hobaken ferry-boats after having first intekened the water
with dirt from the floory with a brownish mixture, and
when she gets through frequently places both pail and
map upon one of the seats, and I have never yet seen a
passenger pitch them out of the window-neither woman,
ball ner mop! It doesn't cost anything to have one's
trowsers sized in spots while crossing on these dersy
formy-boats. In conclusion let the young men come to
one of these Jersey Oranges and learn patience.

South Orange, N. J., Sept. 30, 1875.

J. F. P.

DONDHOLDERS AND POORER CLASSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: In your article of Sept. 29, headed The Claim of the Bondholder," you say truthfully "The National debt was increased in the effort to save the life of the nation. If these bonds had not been bought we would have no National existence." Now I would ask, was it not as much to the wolfare and interest of the colder of State bank securities and stocks with which the onds were hought to maintain the unity of the National ristence as it was nor the laboring and poorer classes ! The former risked nothing comparatively in the struggle xcept shrinkage of the value of his property, while the later not only risked a similar shrinkage but also his person for not only risked a similar shifting initiates has person, the bondholder's stocks, with which he bought these bonds had the Bebets succeeded, would certainly have been worth but little. Hence it was more than necessary to aim that the Rebellion should be put down, whale the other would have been no worse of than the bondholder moder a Rebel government. With all this chaim upon hur we find the bondholder securing all the advantage is could by demanding of the Government, while in trouble heads, derived no corresponding benefits there and, still not satisfied with all these advantage unablotder we find, after the bonds were issued to Contact and obtaining a law nothing the bond ayable in coin, the same as the interest, instead of reenbacks, as originally intended. Let us have fair play yearying both sides of this question.

L. Donniss. y giving both sides of this question. Erle, Penn., Sept. 30, 1575.

THE CREDIT OF FRANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: How can the inflationists of the United tates account for the fact that since the decrease of the mount of paper man y in France their rentes or bonds have been constantly increasing in value-and that country was never so presperous as now? The amount, produced by their taxes for the past eight months has excouled the estimates by 60,000,000 francs, a surplus shiefly accraigs from the indirect taxes-in other words, from voluntary imposts. Great activity prevails in their gracultural and manufacturing departments. In 1870 their imports and exports amounted to 5,600,000,000 franes, and in 1874 they were 7,000,000,000 franes. tranes, and in 1874 they were 7,000,000,000 franes. Another evidence of their presperity may be cited in the fact that under the Empire 14,000,000 franes were subscribed to releve the sufferers by innudations in Southern France, and this Summer the French Republic contributed 23,000,000 frames for a French Republic contributed 23,000,000 frames for a similar purpose. Again, how will Messrs. Allen, Kelley, Butlin, Cary & Co. account for the fact that in Euronal, where they have no irred emable currency, the discount racket is and has been for some time in a very inactive state. There is a plethora of unringleyed capital there, and a scarcity of mercantile paper offered for discount, and a first-class fince months' oil can be readily acgointed at the rate necessattic paper offered for discount, and a first-cises fine monitals bill can be resultly negotiated at the rat-of the per cent per annua. For the sake of America redit abroad floope that the inflationists of both Republican party and the Democratic party will have esson aught them at the coming half elections. Rocky Moustain Personal Ameterdam, Holland, Sept. 17, 1875.

FINANCE AT LEISURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In these days of maneial uncertainty whereas, under ordinary circumstances, very little of all that might be said and written about currency, fluance, and political economy generally, would be listened to or read, now everybody wishes to know something about it, and you will see, day by day, a growing desire to get at the laked news and the freshest oninions concerning land, has seemed to appreciate the gravity of the occasion, and has both by its able correspondents and in its casion, and has both by its able correspondents and in its editorial columns kept up with the public demand. It has given us duly the ablest opinious or each and all sides of the question, and in its editorial capacity has carefully are sented the satient points of the more labored assays, so that the ordinary reader has bad so difficulty in moler standing them. Now, this work abould be in some way not into shape, so that it may be pre-erved and similar at because. Why not print in your useful pamphlet form the essays of Mr. Nectualoch its specifies and telepts of Carlischurz, some of the brilliant fatheries of Weinfeld Philips and Can. Butter, with extracts from the productions of Kelley, Alien, Cary, Carvy, and Peter Couper New-Loyk, Oct. 9, 1875.

STUDENT.

"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You will oblige me very much by tating, if only as a simple matter of justice to Sir Julius ne of my oldest friends) and myself, that Heward Glover is the writer of the accompanied recitatives for The Lily of Killarney," to be presently performed by the Kelloeg treate at Bootle's, and not Sir Julius Bene-ley, as it has been generally reported. Yours, &c., Xew-lowk, Oct. 8, 1875. Howaim Gloyers.

A NEW-YORK CHARACTER.

THE OLD "ENGINEER OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILS ROAD." Louis Napoleon made his appearance yester-

ay in Printing-house square after his usual absence of ne month. The old man was greatly bent; he hobbled polefully and slow; his stout stick was necessary to sue tain his tottering steps; he did not look the Engineer of the Underground Railway of thirty years ago, and few would have suspected from his appearance that in his time he had ever been the rescuer of 3,000 slaves from bondage. He has been out of business since President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, and has lived on the annuity of \$500 which old friends have provided for him. He was on his usual monthly collecting our yesterday. The old negro has seen nearly 80 winters. and looks as though each had been a hard one. Until 1923 he was a slave in this State, belonging to Mrs. G. B. Miller, who fived at No. 110 Water-st. In the year named she sold him for \$250 to Elius Fountain, w ately sold blue to Napoleon's wife for \$50. In the same year Napoleon began terps into Maryland, and in the course of time can off many slaves from that State to Canada. These secret operations brought him no tame, how ever, but later, us an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society. ever, but later, as an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the fugitive slave, George Kirk, which became a famous suit and made Napoleon well known. Judge Edmunds, the Spiritualist, heid the Coart in which the case was tried in the City Hall, and pave Kirk his liberty. Kirk was subsequently besieged by a mob in the rooms of the Anti-Slavery Society (then simuted where the Park Hotel now stands), and was removed from the building in one of the boxes of the American Bible Society. He escaped finally, and is now a shocmaker in hoston. Napoleon was also the complainant in the case of the Lemon slaves, all of whom were resound and now reside in Hamilton. Canada. The old mas loves to talk of these exploits of a past age one, strange cra, and his reminiscences have singular interest for those who have any resollections of the period in which he was active.

"I'm two years older than you," said a little cight-year-old girl to a New-Bedford boy the other day.
"Well, I don't care," was the reply; "I'm going to weat trousers soon, and that you'll never do."

"Why, Eliza Mary, I ain't seen yer for I force; that the condition of the force was such that time would be required to make it effective, even by a united and efficient Board; and that therefore he should not be Mrs. Jenkins. but I've taken any remedy i' "No indeed, Mrs. Jenkins, but I've taken a power of physic."